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 GEO. P. BOWELL & CO.
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GEO. W. JOHNSON, Manager.

The Beaufort Republican.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER, 2, 1871.

Official Paper of the State and County.
 Largest Circulation in the County.

There is one lesson to be learned by the great Chicago fire which is almost sure to be overlooked. These are fast and hasty days. The American nation are a fast and hasty people. Almost everything is sacrificed to speed. Above all things we make haste to accumulate property. We set an over-weening value upon property. That which property can procure is overvalued, and we hasten for a fast and luxurious style of living. So most all people live beyond their means. As property is too much the standard of one's position in society, if we can live, as if on a basis of property, we hope to acquire the same consideration among our fellows.

So health, rest, education, culture, security, the enjoyment of life, not to say virtue itself are too often sacrificed to hasten on mere accumulation of money. Especially is this true in a young and growing country like the West.

All capital which is not put to the actual accumulation of itself is held as dead capital, so the incidents necessary to one's business are made as hastily and as cheaply as possible. Houses are made of wood for speed and economy, sidewalks and pavements follow the same rule. Streets are laid out on the natural level of the ground to be raised and graded by and by. Everything, in short, must conspire to the great end, viz: be a man of wealth in the shortest possible time.

But one cannot go on contrary to the natural course of things without nature having something to say about it. The time of reckoning is sure to come. Paralysis seizes upon the over-strained nervous system and brings about an enforced rest. Apoplexy swoops down upon the brain and snuffs out life without warning.

The love of wealth or the show of wealth and the position it gives in society, overcomes the moral principles, and embazzlement and fraud obtains what we cannot wait for, and exposure and ruin are sure sooner or later to follow, with suicide or the prison. A railroad bridge gives way or a train fails to be signaled from false economy, or for the same reason steam boilers are not properly inspected or attended, and hundreds of human beings sink into their graves without warning, in one terrible holocaust. And now comes Chicago. The fire fiend seizes upon those wooden structures, built in the haste to get rich, now that his set time has come, and in horrible delight at the prey before him, presses the wind into his service and leaps from house to house, from block to block, from street to street, and with terrible fury licks up with his tongue of flame, stone brick, mortar,—the very dust of the city and the business part of the city is no more. The fire seems to seek the hasty, fast, feverish business part of the city as its legitimate prey. That consumed and the fire fiend withdraws.

And so it is through all the ramifications of American life. We despise the solid foundations; we cannot wait to lay them; they cost too much; we must rush on to the great end of life, wealth and its enjoyments. We cannot afford to obtain the education and mental discipline which a first-class college gives, and so "commercial schools" and "collegiate institutes" spring up over all the land, to gloss us over with a brilliant varnish, and this gives the direction to the entire life of a large number of our young men. So that we can reach and enjoy the spoils nothing else is of any importance, it has corrupted

not only our commercial life, but our entire political life is rotten with it, positions in public office being bought and used for the sole purpose of self.

And death and destruction in their various forms are constantly following up this unreasonable and unnatural course, and still we take no heed, but take positions and wealth and life itself by violence and must always suffer from the reaction which violence always begets.

Beaufort County,
 October 26, 1871.

Mr. Editor.—The readers of your excellent journal were much surprised, not to say pained to read therein the article which appeared a few issues since, approving of the effort now being made anew, for the release and pardon of the two criminals recently convicted of fraud in the performance of their official duties as Election Commissioners in this County. These men were convicted fairly by a jury of their peers after a patient trial in the U. S. Court. They were sentenced to a very mild punishment—imprisonment two years and payment of costs and a small fine. Everybody knows they have been only nominally in jail ever since, being treated rather as guests than prisoners. Everybody knows the effort for their release so desperately made, is solely made by the political ring by which they came into office, which ring possesses, whether individually or in the aggregate, neither honesty nor honor, nor shame, nor truthfulness, nor fear of God, man or devil; whose whole code of moral law, of right and wrong, of justice, and equity, of political or any other principle, is embraced in two words—my pocket; who are a perfect reflection, so far as brains will admit, of the Tammany thieves of New York.

Everybody knows if they are allowed to come back here as the result of a pardon, it will be held to be a triumph of the same public plunderer, that they will come back flaunting their insufferable impudence in every decent man's face; that they will be immediately foisted into some public office to be suckled by our already overburdened taxpayers, that county paper will fall to a still lower level; that a premium will be put on rascality, and a wet blanket on the honest ambition and aspirations of all decent men, and that the Republican party will be dragged down into the same dirty slough where these creatures wallow—and last, though by no means least, the colored population, slowly rising to political morality and worth at the point indicated by the unholly example. Everybody, and particularly men of small moral development, measure crime by the punishment. These men committed one of the greatest crimes that possibly could be committed in its bearings upon the public safety, in this that they are robbers of our rights as freemen, and such deeds carried out make slaves of us all, and transform the robbers with our master. Such men never ought to be pardoned into receiving their rights as freemen again. They should stand as political felons—dead forever. Excuse me, Mr. Editor, for this long lecture—I could not well say less. I am confident I represent a majority of our citizens in these opinions, and we feel very deeply about the matter. Hoping that we may not differ so very much after all, and hoping that your shadow may never grow less, and that the influence of the REPUBLICAN may always conduce to the best interest of the public weal.

I remain yours truly,
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TERRORISM IN CHESTER.

Presentments of the Grand Jury—The President's Allegations Without Foundation.

We find in the Chester Reporter the presentment of the grand jury at the county which disproves entirely the charges contained in the Presidential proclamation. The grand jury (six whites and six blacks) says:

In consequence of our having seen in public press a proclamation of the President of the United States stating, in substance, among other things, that public justice could not be administered by either the State or Federal judiciary or the officers thereof, and the right of citizens could not be protected by the ordinary means heretofore provided for such purposes, and not being cognizant of a single case in which an executive officer of the State or Federal government has been resisted by either an individual or combinations of individuals in this county, we thought proper to inquire of the commandant of this post for any facts that we might have ascertained which would tend to verify the allegations contained in the said proclamation.

THE SO-CALLED KU-KLUX CASES.

The only fact which the said commandant communicated to us was notices two freedmen, one of which is dated August 22d, signed "K. K. K.," commanding the freedman to leave the State in two days, from the date thereof, the other, without date, signed by "K. K. K.," saying that he was a traitor, and that he would receive a traitor's doom in two days, with the picture drawn thereon. These two freedmen were brought before us and examined by us, and their tes-

timony is submitted with this report, from which it will appear that no violence has been done on either of them, who still reside at their former places of abode. We also examined several other freedmen, to wit: Steven Gray, Fleming Gray, Guy Owens and Isaac Castles, and also Abner Holley, who depose in substance as follows: Steven Gray says that Jerry Walker, Charles Smith, Dunlap and Reamquad, white, and Green Davis, colored, visited his place, about the 1st of March, in disguise; they did not find him at home, but carried off his gun—a Confederate musket. Fleming Gray says his house was visited, about the 1st of March, by Green Davis, colored, James Giddens and Lawson Darlap, disguised; they entered his house; they did no injury, but threatened him. Guy Owens says that about the 1st of March three persons, disguised, unknown to him entered his house, took him out and whipped him well, and he believes that Adam Hardin knows who they are. Isaac Castles says that on the 24th of February last, he was visited by Garland Smith, William Carter, Walker Smith, Rhett McCullum and Isaac Prysock, colored, all disguised; that they took hold of him and carried him out of his house and then called for "Number Two," when he made his escape; shots were fired after him, but he does not know how many; when they came they said they wanted his gun, but he told them that it was not there—that he had left it at the mustering ground. Abner Holley says that he lives on Mr. David Pendergrast's place, and that he was visited, about the 2d of March, by persons in disguise—how many in number he does not know—and he was struck thirty-nine lashes by three persons, whom he believes to be Dr. William McCullum, Hugh Pendergrast and John Clark, and that the said lashes were inflicted with the strap of his gun.

ONLY TWO MURDERS—A SOLEMN DECLARATION.
 Since the last sitting of the Court, we have only heard of two murders committed in the county by white persons; one was committed in a personal quarrel about some property, and the murderer immediately fled and has not yet been arrested; a true bill has been found against him at this term for the offence. The other murder was committed by four white persons, in the night time, undisguised; the two colored persons that saw them did not know any of them, and it is not known for what he was murdered.

We, the grand jurors, upon our oaths, are compelled to say, from the testimony which we have taken from our knowledge of the different parts of the county, that the allegation contained in the proclamation of the President of the United States are without foundation and must be the result of falsehood communicated to him by persons equally regardless of good order and the peace of society, and whose only aim is their elevation to public place as a reward for their excessive partisan zeal.

THE UP-COUNTRY TROUBLES.
From the Columbia Union.

We found in the city jail, yesterday six United States prisoners, from Union. They are Messrs. J. Rodger and son Lewis, F. M. Farr, Wm. Steen, T. J. Grier, and a colored man, John Dawkins. They were all arrested for "murder and conspiracy" under the Ku-Klux act, upon the affidavit of a colored man. We conversed with Messrs. Rodger, Farr and Steen, who are highly intelligent gentlemen. They affirm their entire innocence, and say that all they ask is a fair trial and a prompt hearing. They were astonished at their arrest. They have been well treated by the sheriff and jailor. We did not have the opportunity of seeing the prisoners from Spartanburg. We know that the Union prisoners are treated with due consideration. They are very cheerful, and are confident of establishing their innocence. They hope to be brought up before the United States commissioner. The United States marshal thinks they will be brought up as soon as the commissioner returns to the city. It seems that he is absent at a time when he ought to be at his post.

THE ARRESTS IN YORK.

We take from the Yorkville Enquirer, of the 26th instant, the following account of the action of the military authorities under the proclamation suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*:

On Thursday last, the military authorities at this place commenced making arrests. Several citizens of the town were arrested while in the pursuit of their avocations, and many persons from the country, while in town on business, were also detained and lodged in prison.

About the same hour that the arrests commenced in town the military began to move, squadrons and cavalry marching out in various directions, for the purpose of arresting those in the county against whom accusation have been made, for violations of the "Ku-Klux" and "enforcement" acts of Congress. On Friday, Saturday, and Sunday squadrons of soldiers were returning at all hours, having in their custody citizens of the country, embracing men in all stations, and occasionally amongst the number would be found a negro, of which class five are now under arrest.

The total number now in jail at this place

is seventy-nine, of whom two are negroes, and confined in the guardhouse at the military camp are also three negroes—Thad. Archer and Reuben Goins, of the town, and Samuel Simril, of the county.

It may be proper here to state that every few arrests have been made after night, the larger number having been made in the day time, and, so far as we have been able to learn, no show of resistance to authority has been made. As may well be supposed, the jail is very much crowded, in consequence of which the prison accommodations are being increased by fitting the second story of the building for that purpose. There is no disposition on the part of the officials in charge to treat the prisoners with undue harshness, and we have been requested by some of the prisoners to say that their treatment has been as kind and as mild as they could expect.

CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY.
 Lebanon, Tenn., May 27th, 1871.

Messrs. G. & C. Merriam: In definitions, Webster is incomparably superior to all others. This great volume, (Webster's Unabridged) in its present form, is a library in itself; a work of reference which no scholar can afford to do without. Its extensive circulation is as necessary as the establishment of common schools.

Yours Sincerely,
 B. W. McDONNOLD,
 President Cumberland University.

We have seen nothing in the Ku-Klux difficulties as yet to warrant the intervention of the strong arm of the Government. The up-country papers say very little about the arrests, if any are made, and nothing but what the State administration might effect if there was the nerve to do it. Quite a number of men have been arrested and brought to Columbia, charged with various offences—some of which are Ku-Kluxism and the other are riotous individuals which exists in every community. In Chester County where Ku-Klux lawlessness is reported as holding high carnival, the Grand Jury reports but a few actual cases, and denies entirely the charges made in the proclamation of the President. The culminating point of official imbecility seems to have been reached when the Executive appealed to the general government for aid to suppress a puerile insurrection which he confesses is not in his power to subdue. We do not believe that any real causes exist for so stringent a measure. The suspension of the habeas corpus in a time of profound peace is a dangerous expedient, and should not be resorted to only in the extreme necessity—a climax not yet reached.

It is not strange that a reign of terror has been inaugurated in these counties, the most peaceable are compelled to leave their farms and flee for safety elsewhere—none are safe from immediate arrest at the instigation of any who choose to make complaint, and often without cause, only to gratify a personal malice. It is to be regretted that these internal affairs have assumed such a dangerous attitude—and in our outlook we see no prospect for a change under the present political administration—strike the axe at the root of that evil, and you deal a blow to Ku-Kluxism from which it cannot nor would not rally.

BEAUFORT, S. C.,

Editor Republican:

My attention having been called to certain irregularities in the Bounty Pay Department at Washington, I should state that the Pension claim of Christopher Green, ex-soldier of Battery G., U. S. C. Troops, was allowed in April 1869. His receipt and vouchers were signed and forwarded to Robt. Clark, Pension agent, Washington, D. C.

I have six widows certificates for pension granted three years ago, who have signed receipts for their money, and I have no doubt that the officers at Washington can show that these poor soldier's widows are paid, they hold the receipt, vouchers and the money also.

Yours respectfully,
 J. H. TONKING,
 Claim Agent.

Recontre in Charleston—Shots Exchanged.

Charleston, October 27.—A rencontre took place here this morning between T. J. Mackey and W. J. Whaley, local editor of the *Daily News*, in consequence of a scurrilous article that appeared in that paper against Mr. Mackey. Six shot were exchanged, both parties at about twenty-five paces, when Mackey drew a fresh pistol and advanced; but Whaley's friend calling out that he (Whaley) was unarmed, and Whaley lowering his pistol, Mackey said to him, "I spare you, sir, although you would not spare me." Both parties were arrested. No one hurt.

PORT ROYAL R. R.

FORTY MILES OPEN FOR BUSINESS!!

ON AND AFTER THURSDAY NOV. 9, 1871, THE FIRST FORTY miles of the

PORT ROYAL RAIL ROAD

Extending from Port Royal towards Augusta, will be open for business.

Trains will leave Port Royal and the end of the Road, connecting at Yemassee with trains on the Savannah and Charleston Rail Road, to and from Charleston and Savannah.

TIME TABLE			
Leave Port Royal,	9.30 A. M.	Leave end of road,	10.00 A. M.
Leave Beaufort,	10.00 "	Leave Altman's,	10.30 "
Leave Springhill,	10.20 "	Leave Scarsons,	11.00 "
Leave Frasers,	11.02 "	Leave Ridge,	11.20 "
Leave Shelton,	11.20 "	Arrive at Yemassee,	11.45 "
Arrive at Yemassee,	12.10 "		
CONNECT WITH S. & C. R. R.		CONNECT WITH C. & S. R. R.	
Leave Yemassee,	2.00 P. M.	Leave Yemassee,	1.30 P. M.
Leave Ridge,	2.25 "	Leave Shelton,	2.10 "
Leave Scarsons,	2.45 "	Leave Frasers,	2.35 "
Leave Altman's,	3.00 "	Leave Springhill,	3.05 "
Arrive at end of road,	3.20 "	Leave Beaufort,	3.37 "
		Arrive at Port Royal,	4.07 "

S. C. MILLETT,
 Genl. Supt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND OPENING EXCURSION

OVER THE
PORT ROYAL R. R.
 WEDNESDAY NOV. 8th, 1871.

AN EXCURSION TRAIN WILL

leave Port Royal at 10 o'clock A. M., and Beaufort at 10.30 A. M.

It will pass over the whole of the completed portion of the road and return during the day. Arriving at

PORT ROYAL

about 4 o'clock p. m.

The train will receive passengers at all the stations and stop at all points of interest along the line.

First Class, \$1 50
 Second Class, 75

The stockholders of the P. R. R. R., are respectfully invited to attend the excursion on the road, Wednesday Nov. 8th free of charge.

Tickets for excursion may be procured of

A. S. DAVENPORT,

Freight and Ticket agent for Beaufort.

S. C. MILLETT,

Nov. 2. Genl. Supt.

PORT ROYAL R. R. STAGE LINE.

CARRIAGES WILL RUN REGULARLY between the Saxton House and Beaufort Depot, on and after Nov. 9th 1871 connecting with the morning and evening trains.

Leave the Hotel 9 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m.

All orders for carriages left at the Express Office or at the Hotel office will receive prompt attention,
 Nov. 2d. M. M. KINGMAN.

PORT ROYAL SAW MILL,

D. C. WILSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

YELLOW PINE AND CYPRESS;

LUMBER AND SHINGLES,

Builders and Contractors,

ORDERS FOR LUMBER AND TIMBER BY THE CARGO PROMPTLY FULFILLED.

TERMS CASH.

BEAUFORT, S. C.

D. C. WILSON.....JOHN RICH

Jan 25

A SIX HORSE POWER ENGINE

and boiler in complete running order. For particulars apply to George Waterhouse, Beaufort, or to the Proprietor at Longwood plantation, St. Helena Island.

Nov. 2. H. S. TAFT,

TO FARMERS.

WANTED, TWENTY-FIVE HEAD FINE FAT Beves, by

Supt. J. TONKING, Bay St.

H. M. STUART M. D.,

BEAUFORT, S. C.

Corner of Bay and Eighth Streets,

DEALER in Drugs, Chemicals, valuable Family Medicines, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Stationery, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.; together with many other articles too numerous to mention. All of which will be sold at the lowest price for cash. Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded.

LIME! LIME!!

THE BEST BRANDS STONE LIME CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at low prices for cash.
 M. J. W. WATERHOUSE, Bay St.

SAXTON HOUSE.
 BEAUFORT, S. C.

THIS HOUSE SITUATED ON BAY ST. commands a fine view of BEAUFORT RIVER,

and many of the Sea Islands. The travelling public will find here a desirable and

CONVENIENT HOME,

and the invalid will find no better or no more healthful climate on the

SOUTHERN COAST

to spend the winter. The House is within five minutes walk of Steam Post, and fifteen minutes walk of Rail Road communication. A good

LIVERY STABLE

has just been added to the House.

Western Union Telegraph Office on first floor.
 M. M. KINGMAN,
 PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE,
 BEAUFORT, S. C. 24th Oct., 1871.

ALL PARTIES OWING THE UNITED STATES for rents which are due and unpaid, are hereby notified that unless immediate payment is made suits of ejectment will be entered.
 W. R. CLOUTMAN,
 Collector.
 Oct. 26-1.

ONE THOUSAND SWEET ORANGE
 Trees for sale, from one to three years old. Will be transplanted if desired. Apply to
 B. R. SAMS,
 Bay Street.
 Oct. 25-4.

OFFICE OF THE PORT ROYAL R. R. CO.,
 39 South St., New York.)

THE COUPONS OF THE PORT ROYAL R. R. CO's bonds due Nov. 1st, will be paid at the office of the Company in the city of New York, and at the Freedman's Savings Bank in the city of Beaufort, at maturity.
 R. H. THAYER,
 Treasurer.
 Oct. 19.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of executions to me directed I will sell at public outcry at the plantation known as "Carendon" on Port Royal Island, on the first Monday in November next, (1871) being the 6th day of said month, at 2 o'clock p. m., all the right title and interest of W. W. Marple and J. Catherwood Robinson, in and to the following personal property:

- One Timber Truck;
- One mule cart.
- One cow one calf.
- Three hogs,
- One carryall.
- One buggy.
- One steam engine.
- One track, and appurtenances,
- Two Cotton gins.
- One turning Lathe.
- One corn mill.
- Two saws.
- One raft of logs, (67 in number.)

Levied upon at the suit of J. Newton Evans vs. W. W. Marple and George Waterhouse, vs. W. W. Marple and J. Catherwood Robinson. Terms cash—purchasers to pay for bills of sale.

P. M. WHITMAN,
 Sheriff Beaufort County.
 Oct. 19-2.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE AT THE Court House in Beaufort on first Monday in November next, being the seventh day of said month at 11 o'clock P. M.

All that tract of land situated in Lawton Township near Steep Bottom Church, known as the Poor House Farm, adjoining lands of Mrs. George and Gaston Tuten and others, and containing one hundred and sixty-two acres more or less.

By order of the Board,
 J. E. MCGREGOR,
 Clerk.
 Office Co. Com., Oct. 4th, 1871.

PROPOSALS WITH SPECIFICATIONS

WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE UNTIL the 7th day of November next, at which time the same will be opened for the rebuilding and repairing of the following bridges:

- Bow Dew bridge, Bluffton Township.
- Johnson's causeway bridges, Coosawatchie Township.
- Salt Water bridge, Beaufort.

Persons giving proposals for the repair of Salt Water bridge are notified that travel is not to be obstructed while said road is being repaired.
 By order of the Board,
 J. E. MCGREGOR,
 Clerk.
 Office Co. Com., Oct. 4th, 1871.